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28 July 1962

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## CENTRAL

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## BULLETIN



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28 July 1962

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

28 July 1962

## DAILY BRIEF

USSR-Berlin: Since mid-May East German authorities have been fortifying and deepening defenses along the Berlin Wall. The US Mission points out that while these fortifications reduce the possibility of incidents, they may also be aimed at preventing a breakout by the East German population in the event of a crisis.

The Soviets and East Germans appear in addition to be strengthening their positions along the entire 850-mile zonal border with West Germany. The Berlin Mission has a reliable report that all old-age homes, nurseries, and hospitals located in a 5-kilometer security zone adjacent to the border are to be evacuated by 31 August. The ostensible reason given for the move was that a "concentration of manpower" was expected after 1 September.

The mission speculates that the USSR may be preparing gradually to extend GDR sovereignty over the land access routes into West Berlin. A likely period for this would be just before or during the fall military maneuvers in September and October. The mission believes that if the USSR is serious about a separate peace treaty, September-October would be a favorable time to sign it. The British ambassador in Moscow agrees with Ambassador Thompson that Khrushchev plans to sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany if there is no movement on Berlin by the end of August.

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, b	Approved For Resease 2003/04/17 : CIA-RDP79T00975A \$66500230001-4	25X1
25X1	Over the past month Soviet leaders have been attempting to convey the impression that they cannot allow the Berlin issue to drag on much longer. In the meantime, it would appear from the Geneva discussions that Moscow will use further high-level talks both to continue probing for any possible Western concessions and to determine the West's reaction to the various procedures by which the Communists	25X1
	could implement a separate peace treaty.	
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Peru: The military junta which seized power in Peru on 19 July is now firmly in control and has gained acceptance from most influential political elements. The church, most major political parties, and the business community--including US businessmen resident in Lima--have publicly expressed their approval of the junta's handling of civil problems, citing its success in quelling the recent demonstrations with a minimum of violence. They also approve the regime's guarantees of freedom of speech and press, and its promise to hold free elections on 9 June 1963.

APRA still opposes the junta, but its leaders have agreed that if the junta keeps its promise of 24 July not to persecute the party, APRA's opposition will "take normal peaceful forms,"

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If denied "full participation" in political activities, however, APRA will resort to violent tactics. APRA will hold a party convention soon to explain its stand to the general membership.

According to the US Embassy, the recent consolidation of the junta's strength has had an "intoxicating effect" on its leaders, increasing the probability of further attacks on the US Government. Such attacks, alleging US "intervention" in domestic politics, appeal to the nationalistic pride of most Peruvians and would tend to increase the junta's popular support. The junta has already begun a campaign through the press to discourage the return of the US ambassador.

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